

# 38 Review 11B

1. a)  $1.6 \text{ tonnes} \times 1000 = 1600 \text{ kg}$

b)  $2 \text{ days } 7 \text{ hours} = (2 \times 24 + 7) \times 60$   
 $= 3300 \text{ mins.}$   
 $\times 1000$

c)  $5.3 \text{ L} = 5300 \text{ mL} = 5300 \text{ cm}^3$

d)  $512600 \text{ mg} \div 10 \div 100 \div 1000 = 0.5126 \text{ kg}$

e)  $0.42 \text{ L} \times 1000 = 420 \text{ mL}$

f)  $2500 \text{ cm}^3 = 2500 \text{ mL} \div 1000 = 2.5 \text{ L}$

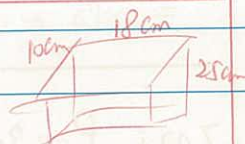
g)  $0.025 \text{ t} \times 1000 \times 1000 = 25000 \text{ g}$

h)  $46 \text{ L} \div 1000 = 0.046 \text{ kL}$

2.  $10:52 \text{ pm} \rightarrow 3:14 \text{ am}$   
 It is 4h 22min  
 between 10:52pm & 3:14am

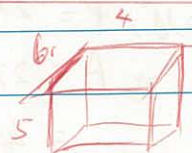
14 74
15 14
- 10 52
4 22

3. a)  $V = 10 \times 18 \times 25$   
 $= 4500 \text{ cm}^3$

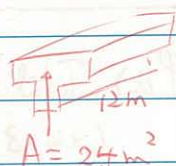


b) Capacity =  $4500 \text{ cm}^3 \div 1000$   
 $= 4.5 \text{ L}$

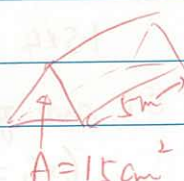
4 a)  $V = 6 \times 4 \times 5$   
 $= 120 \text{ unit}^3$



b)  $V = 2.4 \times 12$   
 $= 28.8 \text{ m}^3$



c)  $V = 15 \times 5 \times 100$   
 $= 7500 \text{ cm}^3$



5. The charge should be =  
 $(14 \times 4 \times 2.5) \text{ m}^3 \times £ 16.2 / \text{m}^3$   
 $= £ 140 \times 16.2$   
 $= £ 2268$

6.  $2.6 \text{ L} = 2600 \text{ mL} = 2600 \text{ cm}^3$   
 $2600 \div 15 = 173.3$

$\therefore$  173 containers of  $15 \text{ cm}^3$  can be filled.

7. The depth of the swimming pool:  
 Volume  $\div$  Area

$= 400 \text{ kL} \div 20 \text{ m} \times 10 \text{ m}$   
 $= 400 \text{ kL} \div 2000 \times 1000 \text{ cm}$   
 $= 400000000 \text{ cm}^3 \div 2000000 \text{ cm}^2$   
 $= 200 \text{ cm} = 2 \text{ m}$

$\neq 1 \text{ kL} = 1 \text{ m}^3$

$\therefore 400 \text{ kL} \div 20 \text{ m} \times 10 \text{ m}$   
 $= 400 \text{ m}^3 \div 200 \text{ m}^2$   
 $= 2 \text{ m}$

8.

Time in Tokyo =

$= 12 \text{ nn} + 9 \text{ h}$

$= 9 \text{ pm}$

$-3, -2, -1, +1, +2, +3$   
 $\rightarrow$  Rio de Janeiro  $\rightarrow$  Tokyo

Time in Rio de Janeiro =

$= 12 \text{ nn} - 3 \text{ h}$

$= 9 \text{ a.m.}$